

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS AT THE
OVERSEAS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE
FOR 1908.
Complete Edition -- \$10.00
Small 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
"Hongkong Daily Press" Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,589. 號九十八百五千五萬一第 日四初月三年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 1908. 大拜禮 號四月四年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
YE OLDE ENGLISH
LAVENDER
WATER
In Elegant Bottles.
A DELICIOUS ADJUNCT TO THE TOILET.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
a82

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. a1988

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. a2

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. a35

NEW CARTRIDGES.
B all Bore and Size.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.47 and
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 1689

A. TACK & CO.,
28, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.
JUST LANDED A LARGE STOCK OF
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT
PLATES.
EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 81

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Next to Messrs. KUN & KOMOR).
FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1691

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
0.0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes
3.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 a.m. & 9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every hour.
SATURDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux
Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. a47

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEW STOCK OF
SWEATERS
ALL WEIGHTS AND SHAPES.

ATHLETIC VESTS
WOOL SCARFS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. a32

PHOTO SUPPLIES.
LONG HING & CO.
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
a80

MIYASAKI & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE—Sakayamachi, KOBE, Japan.
BRANCH OFFICES—Nishinohashi, SHIMONOSEKI, Japan, and HONGKONG.
"MIYASAKI," applying to Head Office and Shimonoseki Branch.
"YUTAKA," applying to Hongkong Branch only.
A. B. C. 5th Edition used.
THE HEAD and BRANCH OFFICES will receive any Order for
JAPAN COALS.
Y. KUBO, MANAGER, HONGKONG,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. a1884

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA
ESTABLISHED 1813.
BRANDY ★★★★★ For Case. \$21.50
" ★★★★★ 19.00
" ★★★★★ 16.00
WHISKY, PALL-MALL. 19.00
" **JOHN WALKER & SONS'**
OLD HIGHLAND. 12.00
" **C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL**
BLEND. 10.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS. 19.00
" **DOURO.** 13.00
" **SHERRY, AMOROSO.** 19.00
" **LA TORRE.** 15.25
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50
THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
a45

V. O. S.
AND
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR
ARE THE BEST WHISKIES
OBTAINABLE.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. a34

CHAMPAGNE
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

Can be had in the following qualities—
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).
SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER
BRANDS.
SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY, AND FROM
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. a79

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 696.

The Anglican. A Record of the Work of the Churches Among Foreigners of the Far East; March	\$0.50
Norie's Nautical Tables	4.00
Goodfellow's Cargo Measurer	5.50
From Gladiator to Persimmon, by S. Dixon	10.00
My Theatrical and Musical Recollections, by Soldene	2.75
Tart's Seaman Ship	2.00
Parson Kelly, by Mason and Lang	35
The Actor Manager, by Merrick	1.30
Ethics of the Dust	80
Hist Harte's Poems	1.75
Craven Fortune, by F. W. White	1.75
The Blue Lagoon, by Stapoole	3.00
What a Young Husband ought to Know	3.00
What a Young Wife ought to Know	30
Writing Desk Book	1.75
Act of God, by Geo. Elliott	1.75

Medicology: Home Encyclopedia of Health

British Pharmaceutical Codex

Todhunter's Mensuration

Todhunter's Euclid

Mateer's Mandarin Lessons

WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS.
MOORE'S IMPROVED NEW UN-
LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN.
GRAVITY STYLO PEN (Very Cheap)
BLOFILL SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN.
The "BLICK" TYPEWRITER; Very Convenient for Travellers; a Splendid Machine. a31
The "WELLINGTON" TYPEWRITER; A Fine Office Machine. Well known. a31

TRADE MARK
TEN YEARS OLD.
\$14 PER DOZEN.
"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY
BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND
FROM THE
ORIGINAL RECEIPT OF 1746.
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
a33

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates best Whippoor Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—
12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and 1 Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.
1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Orchestra" or "Bonzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.
Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. (697-1)

NOTICE.
IF PERCY BRENTNALL, one time resident at Priory Lodge, 5, Bonham Road, Hongkong, or his Wife or Child will communicate with **R. B. BRENTNALL**, 23, Eslington Terrace Newcastle on Tyne England, they will hear something to their advantage.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 624

NOW READY.
MAIL TABLES
FOR 1908.
Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card

On Paper

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

SIEN TING.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE
MRS. GILLANDERS
"CLAREMONT,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 568

INSURANCE
EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business
afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ONE of the largest and wealthiest of the
Provident Institutions of the United
Kingdom. Forms of application and all
information will be promptly afforded on
application to—
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
a1144-47

HOTELS
HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons—
Well Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
a39

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. a253

"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed."
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.
41

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Telephone, No. 680.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1446

THE GRAND HOTEL,
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUEURS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLEY } Proprietaires.
M. MAILLE }

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (s.s. Sui Aa and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
a216

THE MANAGER

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMKIN-CANTON.
FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
On the British Concession.
Electrically Lighted.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Superintendence of
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel.

MACAO HOTEL.
TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,
MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
experienced European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident
and Tourists.
a461
WM. FARMER Proprietor

NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Pansa, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEKANTMACHUNG.

In hiesigen Handelsregister Abt. A, Bd. I, ist heute unter Nr. 19 die Firma
OTTO BECKER
in Canton
eingetragen worden. Inhaber ist der Kaufmann Otto Becker in Canton.
Die Firma hat ihr Geschäft am 1. April 1908 eröffnet.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Captain K. Webster, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 26th April.
For Freight apply to
McKENZIE BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 661

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 662

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LANGBANK"
Captain. Rou, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H.A.L. AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1908. 634

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News

Leading Articles:

Cam G. and Salis

Shanghai Plural Voting.

A. Discourse

General Reports

Optim.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Kiangsu (my) Municipal Council.

Companies:

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

Yokohama Sp. die Bank Ltd.

The China Land Finance Co., Ltd.

Stang and Hong Kong Wharf Co., Ltd.

Japan and China.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG-CHI TO THE 30TH YEAR OF KWONG-SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 4th April, 1908, commencing at 3 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 650

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SHROFF WANTED, to reside at Tai Po.

Qualifications:—Correct knowledge of English, and quickness and accuracy at figures.

Conditions:—Salary \$450 to \$650 by \$50 annually.

Security:—\$1,000.

Applications to be sent to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 11th April proximo, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 626

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, Auteurs' Photos, catalogue free, or with sample, 2d. (letter postage).—

Des Sables, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Libby's Private Codes.

14, South Street, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT AND IMPORT

MERCHANT, Buying, Selling, and Shipping at lowest possible rates.

Machinery made a speciality and estimated given free on application. 17

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Oesterreichischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohow werden im Jahr 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsul, H. von VARCHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1981

NOTICE.

At the request of our Lady Customers, we will hold a

GENUINE

CHEAP SALE

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., 25, Queen's Road Central, Under Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 651

IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BINDER, and POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS, in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c. AND All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A. A.B.C., and Engineering Code U.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714

Width of Entrance on Top... 964

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 513

Length on Blocks... 513

Width of Entrance on Top... 96

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 7

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 7

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 361

Width of Entrance on Top... 96

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 21

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

LATEST PLANTS and APPL.

ANGES to undertake BUILDING and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steam "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 200 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. 799

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

I have This Day established myself in practice as ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR at No. 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and at Shamshu, Canton.

A. ABDOLBAHIM,
Architect and Surveyor.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 653

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day severed my Connection with MESSRS. C. T. PUSTAU & Co., Canton and have left their Canton Office, which is now in charge of Mr. E. LEHMANN. O. BECKER.
Canton, 30th March, 1908. 655

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to HOTEL MANSIONS, 3rd Floor, SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY, Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 623

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES ORANGE in our Firm CEASED This Day.

LEIGH & ORANGE

Hongkong 31st March, 1908. 635

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWIN GRIFFIN, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. from May 1st, 1908, admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors as heretofore, under the style of "Leigh & Orange."

LEIGH & ORANGE

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. 636

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on 31st March, 1908.

Mr. JOHN WHYTE COOPER BONNAR was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China on This Date.

Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE is authorized to SIGN our Firm Per Procuration in Hongkong and China from This Date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 649

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. 613

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. 614

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 582 for Thirty Shares, numbered 23541 to 23570, standing in the Register in the name of Sir King Ho, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 31st May, 1908, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. 627

SANG MOW.

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BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

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45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

with which is incorporated

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Highland Dancing by Miss CLARK and by Members of the Regiment.
Vocal Selections by Leading Local Amateurs
Mrs. BRILLON, Miss CLARK, and Miss HELEN THORNE (Mrs THORNE COOK).

Tickets, Dress Circle \$3. Stalls, 3s. Pitt and Gallery 1s.
Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 607

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TOUR OF THE WORLD

Y.M., LIFE, DASH, SNAP,
Everything New and Up to date.
COMING ON A WAY OF LAUGHING.

MISS IRENE SWAN
ENGLISH SONGS AND DANCES

Prices: \$1.00, 60 cents and 30 cents.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 623

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. JONES Esq., Harbour Office, to Sell by Public Auction,
On SATURDAY,
the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within his Residence, No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

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Comprising:—TAPESTRY and PLUSH-
COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD
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EXTENSION DINING TABLE and
with Bevelled Glass TOP SIDEBOARD
WARE, MARBLED GLASS & CROCKERY
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DRAWERS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE & SINGLE
IRON BEDSTEADS with Wire and Hair
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Also
One COTTAGE PIANO by the Robinson
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Catalogues will be issued.
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HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. 652

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OF HAMBURG.

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CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 23

AACSEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-

SURANCE CO.

OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAT-

ILE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£17,887,115.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500

II. FIRE FUNDS... £3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

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GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

BANKS

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INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED... 1,250,000

PAID-UP... 682,000

RESERVE FUND... 170,000

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ WAIDEMAR."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon whences delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th inst., or they will not be considered.

No Free Lading will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELNERS & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 5

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10. **"PINKNEY PRESS" Office**

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic gave a breakfast at the Hotel Cecil last month at which Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., gave an account of a visit he had recently paid to China and India with the object of studying the opium question, and resolutions were passed in favour of the restriction of the opium cultivation in India, and urging the Government to put an end to the opium traffic in the Crown Colonies and the Federated Malay States.

Lord Kinaird, who presided, said that since they last met two years ago much had happened which gave them cause for gratitude. They believed that at last the people of the country were really waking up to their duty on this important question. The news that the Indian Government had determined to reduce the opium export by 5,000 chests was gratifying, but they only accepted that reduction as an instalment which they hoped would be increased.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Sir George White, M.P., having welcomed Mr. Taylor on his return from China, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., addressed the company. He said that during his recent visit he had had very good opportunities of studying the opium question. That was mainly an Indo-Chinese question, for the mischief was in China and the money was in India. The mischief in China was not with everybody and no one had yet found a large proportion of European in our Eastern possession—the Straits Settlements and Hongkong in particular—who yet contended that opium was a blessing and not a curse to China. But the opinion was generally held that opium smoking was a source to the individual and a curse to the nation.

The British defenders of the vice in the East had friends at home who were influenced by them, and that was a reason why they should be perpetually vigilant. He had made it his business while in China to find out how far the Chinese Government was carrying out its professed desire to stamp out the opium traffic. Much had been done by way of a first step to put an end to the opium dens. He was glad to see that Sir John Jordan's report to the Foreign Office of a November 27 last on the results obtained during the first year in which the Chinese Opium Decree had been in operation had been published. With the conclusions of that report he thoroughly agreed. It was too early yet to say how far the growth of the poppy in China had been diminished. It was good to read, on the authority of the *Times* correspondent, that the regulations against opium smoking and for the restriction of opium cultivation were being enforced in Peking. But as he could see while there, not a great deal had yet been done to restrict opium growing in China. The most difficult part of the task, the shutting up of opium dens, had been very largely in nearly all the great cities in China, including the native city of Shanghai. In all the foreign settlements in China, except the two foreign settlements of Shanghai, the opium dens were entirely closed. But in the Chinese governed part of Shanghai every opium den was still open. Many of them, he was glad to say, were the property of British subjects. Why was it that the municipal council did not stop the traffic? The answer was that the licensing of the opium traffic brought a revenue of about £10,000 a year into the municipal coffers. That was only a small proportion of the total income derived in Shanghai from the degradation and ruin of its poorest citizens. But he was informed by some of the leaders that the council would decide next month to follow the lead of the Chinese. In another corner of China, Hongkong, was continued to license the opium dens to the ruin of the inhabitants. The answer given to Sir H. Cotton's question in the House of Commons on Thursday that no duty was charged in the Straits Settlements on opium was correct. Half the revenue of the Straits Settlements was derived, however, not from duty on opium, but from farming out the opium traffic. They must not, therefore, be misled by Mr. Kearley's answer. We should not begin to have the slightest right to insist that China should give proof of her genuineness as to opium reform until we had given proof of our own. The black spots in China were spots under British rule.

Dr. Maxwell moved the first resolution, to the effect that in view of the earnest efforts now being put forth in China to deliver the Empire from the opium curse, the meeting urged upon his Majesty's Government the importance of speedier and larger restriction of the opium cultivation in India. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., moved a resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate measures to bring to an end the opium traffic in our own Crown Colonies and in the Federated Malay States. He said that too much stress was laid upon the revenue loss which the Government of India might sustain. The cultivators of the poppy cultivated an area of about 600,000 acres, and got in return from the Government a little over a million sterling. The land could be profitably cultivated in other ways. Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., in seconding, said it was humiliating to hear that China in the stamping out of the curse had undergone more sacrifices than we and our representatives in China had undergone. He was rather afraid that the hypocrisy of England was unbounded. The motion was adopted. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Professor Caldecott, and others also spoke.

SHAH ANGRY.

THRASHERS/GOVERNOR OF TEHRAN. The following official telegram concerning the attempt to assassinate the Shah has been received at the Persian Legation:—

"While his Imperial Majesty the Shah was proceeding to Sarhad Palace at the end of Garikhan Avenue, an unknown man threw two bombs underneath his Majesty's motor-car. Eight persons were wounded and two were killed. His Majesty, who was in no way hurt, returned to the Palace of Gullistan, in Tehran."

The Tehran correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris telegraphed as follows: "The Shah is greatly incensed at what he considers the laxity of the police measures taken for his protection. He was so indignant that last night he administered a thrashing with a stick to Prince Zafar Sultan, the Governor of Tehran, and threatened to have the Chief of Police blown from the mouth of a cannon."

The whole city is illuminated as a sign of public rejoicing. Fresh alarm was caused, however, by another outrage. At 8.45 a bomb exploded at the house of Shah Adair, killing two gardeners. Another bomb, which had failed to explode, was found concealed in the earth on the same spot. The Shah showed great courage in returning to his palace on foot, though his courtiers tried to persuade him to drive. The Shah has received numerous congratulations on his escape, among them a telegram from King Edward. When the French Minister called on the Shah to offer his congratulations, he found his Majesty pale and agitated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Last month Mr. Stanger's Bill for conferring the same Parliamentary franchise on women that men enjoy was accorded a second reading by a majority of 179 in a fairly full House.

This is by no means the first time that the principle of votes for women has been admitted by the House of Commons. Since 1897, when John Stuart Mill first formally brought up the question on an amendment to the Reform Bill, the second reading of a Bill for female franchise or a resolution to that effect had previously been agreed to four times, the last occasion having been in 1904. Moreover, the list of successes would undoubtedly have been larger if opportunities of voting had not sometimes been lost by the extraneous eloquence of opponents. But in spite of so many pious opinions the question has never been committed itself sufficiently to the serious attention of the House for any further steps to be taken. In the past it has always been one of those measures on which members have not felt any grave sense of responsibility, either as to their speeches or as to their vote. The debates have generally been made the occasion for a good deal of misplaced hilarity, while it may be supposed that many of the majorities might have been converted into minorities if members had felt any real belief that the measures before them were to be seriously treated as of immediate and practical interest.

The more fact that no Ministry has yet undertaken to father such a Bill is an indication of the want of reality in the proceedings. Last month's debate, however, was of a more serious character. It is true that some of the speeches were marred by the poor witlessness which have become almost traditional on such an occasion, but the general level of debate showed a greatly increased sense of responsibility suitable for the discussion of what is a most important problem. The speeches for the Bill were, as a rule, moderate and fair in tone, and gave no countenance to the silly methods of a small section of women who think to secure the vote by making themselves a nuisance even to their best friends. The arguments against the Bill were based on two grounds—some speakers maintaining that women should not have the vote at all, and others that this particular Bill was an extremely bad way of giving it to them. But though the debate was serious and the majority startlingly great, it may be doubted if much more will be heard about the Bill this Session. It was referred to a Committee of the whole House, a sure way of stifling further discussion for an opposed private member's Bill: unless, indeed, the Government give it special facilities, which is a most unlikely event considering the number of contentious Bills of their own for which they have to find time.

Moreover, although we are informed that over 400 members have pledged themselves in favour of woman suffrage, even its most ardent advocates could hardly suggest that this was an issue placed in any sense before the country at the last election; and few would hold that Parliament would be justified in passing such a revolutionary measure without a categorical injunction from the country.

The arguments of Mr. Edwards and some of the other supporters of the principle against Mr. Stanger's Bill show that the mere extension of men's franchise to women is not such a simple matter as it may seem. The effect in the case of the poorer married electors would, it was pointed out, simply deprive both husband and wife of a vote under the existing registration laws. The only form of franchise which the advanced democratic supporters of the principle quite logically would admit is universal adult suffrage, and this is the prospect which we must envisage in considering the practical politics of the question. Few people would be prepared to deny that certain exceptional women, of whom we might name many, some in favour of, and some against the suffrage and themselves, are far more qualified than their husbands or even their sons to register a vote soberly and wisely. We are even prepared to go further and to say that logically it is difficult to meet some of the arguments for giving women votes, as Colonel Lockwood admitted in his thoughtful speech: Women have within the last century shown a capacity for education undreamed of before; they have made a name for themselves in science and in literature; and have amply proved their capacity for work as organisers and wise counsellors in municipal affairs. But these admissions by no means help to prove that women, as women, are qualified to take responsibility for governing this great State and its Empire. When people talk about women's successful exercise of the franchise in some Australasian States, in Finland, or in some States of the Union, they seem to forget that in all those cases, with due respect be it said, the problems of government approximate far more to municipal questions than to those with which our country has to deal. It is true that if women could point to any serious grievances from which they suffer owing to their lack of the franchise in England, there might be something more to be said, but their very dependence, which is not political but natural, gives them in many respects a privileged position. Even some of the ardent ladies who board policemen would, perhaps, not be so ready to act were they not instinctively aware that their sex protects them from the rough handling which men would receive in such case. This is not meant in any derogation to them or to their courage, much the reverse, but it simply points to the fact, which even they cannot get over, that they are women and cannot expect the same hard knocks that men receive, though we doubt they receive knocks of another kind.

The fact-brutally resolves itself to this. Society ultimately depends on force. Happily force is not constantly employed, but, until the world becomes very different from what it is, it must always be latent. What the majority in any age think to be right and just must be imposed on the minority who do not agree with them by the belief that in the last resort they would fight to maintain their ideas. A society largely governed by women, as this would be if we had adult and universal suffrage, could not have the sanction for its interference with law or for the external policies of peace and war which it might adopt. If women gave us laws, they would have to persuade men to enforce them, and men would not do this unless they also approved of them. And, after all, there is every indication that this is what most women feel. A certain number of ladies whose names are now well known have recently multiplied themselves at meetings and demonstrations all over the country, but they have certainly not proved that any considerable number of their sex agree with them. On the contrary, from the number of ladies who write to protest against their views one may suspect that the contrary is the case. Gladstones wisely pointed out on a former occasion that no such extension of the franchise would be tolerable unless the beneficiaries really desired it. If the matter could be put to the vote of the sex, it would probably be found that the vast number of women who realize that one of their most absorbing duties in life is to bear and to educate good citizens for their country, and that they need not for that reason give up their own education or their own womanly pride, would still feel that it

is the man's function to order and to guard the State in their joint interest and in the interest of the family dependent on them. And for the widows and unmarried women Pericle's advice still contains much truth—"And if I am to speak of womanly virtues . . . let me sum them up in one short admonition—To a woman—'not to show more weakness than is natural to her sex is a great glory, and not to be talked about for good or evil among men—*Times*."

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution in favour of the reduction of armaments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues were compelled to play the not very enviable part of Mr. Facing-both-Ways. Mr. Asquith began by expressing the complete sympathy of the Government with the intention and motive of the mover and second of the resolution, but had to explain nevertheless that the resolution was one which the Government could not accept. It would, he said, be taken to mean that the Government had failed to make such reductions as were required for the interests of the State, and he went on to show that the Government since they came into office had made very large reductions—indeed, they have—maintaining at the same time that any further reductions beyond those which they have made in the estimates for this year would not be, in the terms of his amendment, "consistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions." This was truly odd comfort Mr. Murray Macdonald and his friends, because it was quite clear from the speeches both of the mover and second of the original resolution that their object was to demand at the close of the war a standard as high as our defensive policy, and to substitute for it some wholly indefinite and perhaps indefensible standard based on the "continued friendly relations with foreign Powers." Mr. Asquith, it is true, adopted this reference as a preamble to his amendment, but alike in his speech and in the substantive portion of the amendment he was compelled by the necessities of the situation to disavow any intention on the part of the Government of abandoning the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted in terms of defensive force. On this point, but for what occurred at the close of the debate, we should have said that he was both explicit and emphatic. Quoting the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the Government "have every intention of maintaining the standard of the British Navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary for the safeguarding of our national and imperial interests," he refused this standard as "one which would give us complete and absolute command of the sea against any reasonably possible combination of Powers. Any reductions which inspired that standard would, he declared, be inconsistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions; and the Secretary of the Admiralty subsequently declared that the Navy Estimates for this year were in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty fully adequate to the maintenance of the two-Power standard as hitherto accepted and interpreted.

So far so good. The programme for new construction announced in the Navy Estimates "suffices," as Lord Tweedmouth says, "for 1908-9." But as Mr. Wyndham, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at once pointed out, the reductions which, in spite of automatic increases, have been effected for this year have only been effected at the cost of inevitably increased expenditure in future years alike in respect of the programme now announced and in respect of the greatly enlarged programme which, as every one knows, must be undertaken during the next few years. On this point Mr. Asquith said very little, contenting himself with repeating Lord Tweedmouth's statement on the subject, and dwelling, in our judgment, rather unduly, in several passages of his speech on the urgent need for all feasible and perhaps for some more or less illusory economies in our defensive expenditure. This was perhaps a politic concession to the followers whom he was compelled to disappoint by his rejection of their demand for economies which he denied to be feasible, and perhaps also it was partly due to the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the representative of an absent leader whose sympathies are known to be given to the more stalwart advocates of retrenchment. Of course we all know that economy and retrenchment are good things in themselves. We can all appreciate unimpeachable commonplaces on this topic. But responsible statesmen have to consider the indefensible requirements of national security, and must take what comfort we can from Mr. Asquith's assurance that these requirements are accepted by the Government as the fitting condition of all their efforts after economy. We could have wished for the future must put an end henceforth even to such economies as have been found possible for this year, for although we have admitted that sufficient for the year is the programme, we have not taken any subject to the proviso that a programme sufficient for this year may not be, and indeed is not in the least likely to be, anything like sufficient for next year or for many years to come. As regards the Army also, Mr. Asquith possibly for the same reasons as those we have suggested above, was a little too eager to dwell on economies and reductions which have still to justify themselves in the result.

The reduction in the numbers of the Regular Army by 21,700 men even if that has been effected only without impairing, but with a substantial increase in, the efficiency of the force; is not perhaps the achievement for which Mr. Haldane would particularly desire to be singled out for special commendation. It reminds us a little too much of Lord Beaconsfield's whimsical plea that he had consolidated the Turkish Empire by amputation. Nor can we welcome without some reserve the very important announcement that the Secretary of State for India is in communication with the Government of India "in regard to the whole question of the maintenance and distribution and size of the military force in India." We know, of course, that the Anglo-Russian Agreement has necessarily a bearing on the proper strength of the Army in India, but it is important to bear in mind that frontier questions are by no means the only questions to be taken into account when such momentous inquiries as those indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are seriously taken in mind.

For the rest, although Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution was rejected by a majority of 320 to 73, the whole of the Opposition present voting against it, we cannot but agree with Mr. Balfour that the debate was in many respects unsatisfactory. It was exceedingly desecrated—Mr. Robertson in particular delivered a speech which was in many respects better fitted for the debate on the Navy Estimates proper which is to begin to-day, and was perhaps in large measure prepared for that occasion—and it raised a variety of cross-issues which tended rather to obscure than to elucidate the fundamental question of the national security and its requirements. In the abstract Mr. Asquith's amendment was unimpeachable; but so also would have thought, was the

amendment by which Mr. Balfour sought in vain to modify it by a specific mention of that two-Power standard to which both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Robertson had professed their emphatic adhesion. Nevertheless, as if to add to the unsatisfactory character of the whole debate, Mr. Haldane pronounced Mr. Balfour's proposed amendment to be irrelevant and declared that the Government could not accept it. What then do they do? Do they or do they not adhere to the two-Power standard? Mr. Robertson declared in so many words that they do. Mr. Asquith, it is true, defined the standard in different language, but in language which meant the same thing, unless it was intentionally ambiguous. When Mr. Balfour sought to remove this ambiguity which we should be very sorry to regard as intentional—Mr. Haldane declared that the Government could not accept an amendment which was harmless if there was no ambiguity and absolutely necessary if there was. This will never do. The country will be seriously alarmed and justly indignant unless in the debate on the Navy Estimates the deplorable ambiguity thus disclosed is once and for all removed. Let us at least know where we are. Is the two-Power standard still in force or is it not?—*Times*.

NAT GOULD.

Although it is some years since Mr. Nat Gould left Australia there are thousands of his readers who remember him well, not alone for his writings, but on account of his interesting personality. He held a unique position in Australian journalism. He had a wonderfully facile pen and wrote on almost every subject with a freedom of thought, and a love of truth, that endeared him to so many people. Perhaps a little insight into his career in the Colonies will be interesting, and without introduction. He arrived in Sydney in 1884. Two days after he landed, so excellent were his English testimonials, he received an appointment as chief reporter on the "Brisbane Daily Telegraph." He remained in the Queensland capital three years, married there, later on came to Sydney again. He was on the staff of "The Referee" and "Sunday Times" in the days when they were struggling against powerful influences in Governmental circles. That his work there proved invaluable to those journals no one who does him justice will deny. His first novel, "The Double Event," was written under peculiar circumstances. Early in "The Referee" for a time he "Free Lanced" in Sydney. The present Sir William Lyne, who was making a tour in the Home District, took him to Albany. While there Mr. Nat Gould accepted an engagement to edit the "Bathurst Daily Times." It was while editing this journal, doing almost the whole of the work, he received a commission from his old love "The Referee" to write them a novel. They knew his work and wanted his pen. He wrote them "The Double Event," but it did not appear under that title—"The Hales."

The enormous amount of work he put in astonished people. It does so still. From Bathurst he came to Sydney again and took up his old position on "The Referee." As "Verax" he was known all over Australia. His writings have not deteriorated, for it is a well known fact that his reputation as a sporting author stands unrivalled the world over, but especially in Australasia. The best sportsman who visit England always see him, they have not forgotten him, and as they read his books they remember with gratitude the man who fought for the public, sometimes "playing a lone hand" in doing so. He has his reward, he has earned his crown, for his publisher, Mr. John Long, with whom he has a many years' engagement unhesitatingly states that the sales of his novels exceed five million copies. Mr. Nat Gould's biography will be worth reading if he can be induced to write it.

So far so good. The programme for new construction announced in the Navy Estimates "suffices," as Lord Tweedmouth says, "for 1908-9." But as Mr. Wyndham, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at once pointed out, the reductions which, in spite of automatic increases, have been effected for this year have only been effected at the cost of inevitably increased expenditure in future years alike in respect of the programme now announced and in respect of the greatly enlarged programme which, as every one knows, must be undertaken during the next few years. On this point Mr. Asquith said very little, contenting himself with repeating Lord Tweedmouth's statement on the subject, and dwelling, in our judgment, rather unduly, in several passages of his speech on the urgent need for all feasible and perhaps for some more or less illusory economies in our defensive expenditure. This was perhaps a politic concession to the followers whom he was compelled to disappoint by his rejection of their demand for economies which he denied to be feasible, and perhaps also it was partly due to the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the representative of an absent leader whose sympathies are known to be given to the more stalwart advocates of retrenchment. Of course we all know that economy and retrenchment are good things in themselves. We can all appreciate unimpeachable commonplaces on this topic. But responsible statesmen have to consider the indefensible requirements of national security, and must take what comfort we can from Mr. Asquith's assurance that these requirements are accepted by the Government as the fitting condition of all their efforts after economy. We could have wished for the future must put an end henceforth even to such economies as have been found possible for this year, for although we have admitted that sufficient for the year is the programme, we have not taken any subject to the proviso that a programme sufficient for this year may not be, and indeed is not in the least likely to be, anything like sufficient for next year or for many years to come. As regards the Army also, Mr. Asquith possibly for the same reasons as those we have suggested above, was a little too eager to dwell on economies and reductions which have still to justify themselves in the result.

The reduction in the numbers of the Regular Army by 21,700 men even if that has been effected only without impairing, but with a substantial increase in, the efficiency of the force; is not perhaps the achievement for which Mr. Haldane would particularly desire to be singled out for special commendation. It reminds us a little too much of Lord Beaconsfield's whimsical plea that he had consolidated the Turkish Empire by amputation. Nor can we welcome without some reserve the very important announcement that the Secretary of State for India is in communication with the Government of India "in regard to the whole question of the maintenance and distribution and size of the military force in India." We know, of course, that the Anglo-Russian Agreement has necessarily a bearing on the proper strength of the Army in India, but it is important to bear in mind that frontier questions are by no means the only questions to be taken into account when such momentous inquiries as those indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are seriously taken in mind.

For the rest, although Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution was rejected by a majority of 320 to 73, the whole of the Opposition present voting against it, we cannot but agree with Mr. Balfour that the debate was in many respects unsatisfactory. It was exceedingly desecrated—Mr. Robertson in particular delivered a speech which was in many respects better fitted for the debate on the Navy Estimates proper which is to begin to-day, and was perhaps in large measure prepared for that occasion—and it raised a variety of cross-issues which tended rather to obscure than to elucidate the fundamental question of the national security and its requirements. In the abstract Mr. Asquith's amendment was unimpeachable; but so also would have thought, was the

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